

to the eye 1 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ in., to front of dorsal fin 2 ft. $8\frac{1}{4}$ in., to base of pectoral fin 1 ft. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in.; length from tip of tail to back-fin 2 ft. $4\frac{3}{8}$ in., to vent 1 ft. $6\frac{7}{8}$ in.; diameter of body behind back-fin 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., of snout $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, of mouth $9\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. "Lat. $16^{\circ} 40'$ N., long. 21° W.—*Grote.*"

4. NOTES ON A SPIDER MONKEY (*ATELES CUCULLATUS*, GRAY)
LATELY LIVING IN THE SOCIETY'S MENAGERIE. BY DR. J.
MURIE, PROSECUTOR TO THE SOCIETY.

An adult male specimen of this Spider Monkey was purchased by the Superintendent of the Society's Gardens from a dealer in Liverpool in May 1865. It was said to have come from South America.

The animal seemed in a fair state of health until shortly before its death, which took place on the 23rd of August, 1865.

Immediately on receipt of the body, notes were taken of the colour and general appearance, wherein it differed somewhat from the known species of the genus; and Dr. Gray has thought these sufficiently characteristic to entitle the animal to a separate specific name. His description of the same from the skin* embodies the distinctive differences. It, however, may be worth while remarking that while alive the skin around the orbits and upon the nose was bare, and of a brownish flesh-colour with darker freckles intermixed (somewhat sunburnt-like). The cheeks and lower jaw were also nearly bare of hair, but the skin more decidedly of a black shade.

The following measurements were taken shortly after the animal had died:—

	inches.
Body: Length from vertex of cranium to root of tail	$14\frac{1}{2}$
" of tail	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Girth at chest, widest part	11
" at abdomen	9
" of tail at root	4
" " a few inches from the point	2
Head: Depth from vertex to base of lower jaw (barely)	3
Antero-posterior diameter	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Breadth of vault at opening of ears	6
" from one to the other of external edges of orbits . .	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Fore limb: Length of shoulder to elbow-joint	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Cubital region, elbow-joint to wrist	7
Length, palm of hand to tips of fingers	$4\frac{3}{4}$
Greatest breadth, palm of hand	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Hind limb: Length from hip to knee-joint	$6\frac{1}{4}$
" , knee to sole of foot	$6\frac{1}{2}$
" , sole of foot, heel to tip of middle toe . .	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Sole of foot, average breadth	$1\frac{1}{4}$
" greatest breadth at ball of great toe	2

Post-mortem Examination.—The viscera did not exhibit any marked

* See *antea*, p. 733.

lesion sufficient to have caused death. The various organs, particularly the intestinal tract, had their tissues watery and flabby. The absorbent and mesenteric glands were somewhat enlarged, and contained strumous deposit within them. Death evidently resulted from defective nutrition, which I have already several times observed to occur in those South American Monkeys.

Anatomy of Viscera.—These were compared with those of *Ateles frontatus* and *Ateles belzebuth*. The *lungs* agree with the first species, excepting in having the upper lobe of the left side smaller than the lower; in *A. frontatus* they are about equal in dimensions; all three species have four holes in the right, and two in the left lung.

Liver.—This measured across, from the outer margin of the right to that of the left lobe, 5 inches, and from the anterior to the posterior border $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. As in *A. frontatus* and *A. belzebuth*, this organ is large according to the size of the body. The right half, as in them, is divided into two equal-sized portions, with an anterior deep fissure their whole breadth. The left half is separated from that of the right side by a very deep superior and inferior cleft. It also is divided into two lobes, the upper or cystic of a somewhat heart-shape, and as large as the two on the right side taken together. The gall-bladder, which is capacious and long, lies in a wide and deep fissure, excavated in the cystic lobe. The lower lobe of the left half is about equal in size to one of those in the right half. The lobus Spigelii is very small and wedge-shaped; there are two slight lateral indentations behind; this lobe is rather more deeply divided in *Ateles belzebuth* and *A. frontatus*.

The *stomach* is similar to what is found in *Ateles belzebuth*—namely, a moderately rounded cardiac end, and with the pyloric extremity narrowed and, as it were, drawn out. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; greatest breadth at cardiac end $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at centre of viscus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; pyloric end narrowed, fully 3 inches long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter.

Small intestines 72 inches in length. *Large intestines*, including the cæcum, 18 inches; the cæcum itself is of a simple elongated conical form, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

Spleen wedge-shaped, with an additional elongated process at base; length 2 inches, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across at the broadest part.

Kidneys simple, uniform, and agreeing with the two above-named species; the same may be said of the *suprarenal bodies*.

Brain not examined.

5. OBSERVATIONS UPON PRESBYTES ALBIGENA, GRAY, AND COLOBUS GUEREZA, RÜPPELL. BY JAMES MURIE, M.D., PROSECTOR TO THE SOCIETY.

The distinctive relation of the group of Indian Monkeys first generically arranged by M. Fréd. Cuvier* under the name of *Semnopithecus*, chiefly upon the essential character of a quinque-cuspidate posterior molar, has been subsequently, and on better

* 'Histoire Naturelle des Mammifères,' &c., livr. 30.